Thermopsis fabacea (Pall.) DC., Prodr. 2:99, 1825.
Sophora fabacea Pall., Sp. Astragal. 122–123, t. 90, fig. 2, 1800.

T. fabacea (Pall.) DC. was listed by Torrey as the name for This was a misidentification, and there is no indication that the certain Californian collections (Bot. Mex. Boundary 58, 1859). binomial was being published as a combination by DC. ex Torr., as stated by Larisey (p. 255). The Asiatic *T. fabacea* resembles *T. montana* var. *ovata,* but is certainly a different species because it has the legumes longer stipitate with the stipes often exserted, the calyx silky villous, and the leaflets larger and broader.

T. fabacea (Pall.) DC. is restricted to northeastern Asia, *i.e.,* from Kamtchatka, the Kurile Islands, and south to the Liu Kiu Islands and Fukien (fide Hultén, Fl. Kamtchatka, 3:93–95, 1929).

If *T. fabacea* (Pall.) DC. ex Hooker (Fl. Bor.-Am. 1:128, 1838) is really, as cited by Larisey (p. 253), a synonym of *T. montana* Nutt. (1840), it would have to be adopted as the earliest name. However, Hooker's treatment was actually printed in 1830 (not 1838), but *T. fabacea* was not there published as new. Hooker credited it to the real author of the combination, De Candolle. Hooker's use of the name was only a misidentification of the plant of northwestern North America with the one of northeastern Asia, and he should not be credited with making a synonym. Hence, *T. montana* Nutt. and its var. *ovata* (B. L. Robins.) St. John should be accepted as the correct names for the related American plants.

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Does Ficinia filiformis Still Live in Jersey City?

Charles Gilly

Recent examination of a specimen collected by the late Judge Addison Brown, September 20, 1880, "from ballast, near Communipaw Ferry, N. J." (the present Liberty Street ferry-landing and terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in Jersey City), shows it to be *Ficinia filiformis* Schrad., a native of the Cape

region of South Africa, and a member of the Cyperaceae in a genus previously unreported for North America.

Ficinia filiformis has cespitosely clustered, filiform culms 10–25 cm. tall; the leaves are all basal with prominent scarious sheaths and filiform blades 2–8 cm. long. The terminal capitate inflorescence, of 2–5 reddish spikelets about 3 mm. long, is subtended by two involucral bracts, the lowermost 1–2 cm. long and appearing to be a continuation of the culm. *Ficinia filiformis* superficially resembles *Scirpus Clintoni* and *S. Hallii;* it might also be mistaken for a depauperate form of the more common *Bulbostylis capillaris.*

It is hoped that, during the coming field season, members of the Torrey Botanical Club will search for this plant near the C. R. R. N. J. terminal and in other waste places in the New York harbor area where the species might still be persistent. It is requested that all suspicious looking specimens from the region be forwarded to the writer for determination.

New York Botanical Garden.

Lespedeza violacea in New Jersey

Harold N. Moldenke

In the first report of the Local Flora Committee in Torreya 40: 105–109 (1940) the statement is made that *Lespedeza violacea* (L.) Pers. is "represented in New Jersey from Warren, Morris, and Bergen Counties." The implication is that it is not known as yet from any other counties. Actually there are specimens of this species in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden from two additional counties. N. L. Britton collected it at Sparta, Sussex Co., on September 5, 1887, and K. K. Mackenzie's No. 1123 is from Wight's Pond, Sussex Co., collected on September 25, 1904. The present writer's No. 11243 was collected along an old wood road on the "First Mountain," Watchung, Somerset Co., on August 23, 1939.

It is to be hoped that the Local Flora Committee will some day publish a series of maps showing the known distribution of all the species and varieties of wild plants in the so-called "Torrey Club range" (*i.e.,* within a radius of 100 miles from New York City).